

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA

§ 305.1

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7701-7772 and 7781-7786; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

SOURCE: 70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

§ 305.1 Definitions.

The following definitions apply for the purposes of this part:

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any person delegated to act for the Administrator in matters affecting this part.

APHIS. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Autoclaving. The introduction of steam at 212 °F into a pressurized enclosure containing a commodity to kill spores and other treatment-resistant pests.

Cold treatment. Exposure of a commodity to a specified cold temperature that is sustained for a specific time period to kill targeted pests, especially fruit flies.

Dose mapping. Measurement of absorbed dose within a process load using dosimeters placed at specified locations to produce a one-, two-, or three-dimensional distribution of absorbed dose, thus rendering a map of absorbed-dose values.

Dosimeter. A device that, when irradiated, exhibits a quantifiable change in some property of the device that can be related to absorbed dose in a given material using appropriate analytical instrumentation and techniques.

Dosimetry system. A system used for determining absorbed dose, consisting of dosimeters, measurement instruments and their associated reference standards, and procedures for the system's use.

Forced hot air. Hot air blown uniformly across commodities in a shipment until the pulp of each unit in the shipment of the commodity reaches a specified temperature.

Fumigant. A gaseous chemical that easily diffuses and disperses in air and is toxic to the target organism.

Fumigation. Releasing and dispersing a toxic chemical in the air so that it reaches the target organism in a gaseous state.

Hitchhiker pest. A pest that is carried by a commodity or a conveyance and, in the case of plants and plant products, does not infest those plants or plant products.

Hot water immersion dip. Complete immersion of a commodity in heated water to raise the temperature of the commodity to a specific temperature for a specified time. This treatment is usually used to kill fruit flies.

Inspector. Any individual authorized by the Administrator of APHIS or the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, to enforce the regulations in this part.

Irradiation. The use of irradiated energy to kill or devitalize organisms.

Methyl bromide. A colorless, odorless biocide used to fumigate a wide range of commodities.

Phosphine. Flammable gas generated from either aluminum phosphide or magnesium phosphide and used to treat stored product commodities.

Quick freeze. A commercially acceptable method of quick freezing at sub-zero temperatures with subsequent storage and transportation at not higher than 20 °F. Methods that accomplish this are known as quick freezing, sharp freezing, cold pack, or frozen pack, but may be any equivalent commercially acceptable freezing method.

Section 18 of Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). An emergency exemption granted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to Federal or State agencies authorizing an unregistered use of a pesticide for a limited time.

Sulfuryl fluoride. An odorless, colorless, and nonflammable compressed fumigant that is used primarily to kill pests of wood.

Steam heat. The introduction of steam at 212 °F or higher into an enclosure containing a commodity to kill targeted organisms.

Vacuum fumigation. Fumigation performed in a gas-tight enclosure. Most air in the enclosure is removed and replaced with a small amount of fumigant. The reduction in pressure reduces the required duration of the treatment.

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Vacuum heat treatment. The treated commodity is held in a gas-tight enclosure and heated to a specified temperature for a specific time period to kill targeted pests.

Vapor heat. Heated air saturated with water vapor and used to raise the temperature of a commodity to a required point for a specific period.

[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, as amended at 70 FR 36332, June 23, 2005]

§ 305.2 Approved treatments.

(a) Certain commodities or articles require treatment, or are subject to treatment, prior to the interstate movement within the United States or importation or entry into the United States. Treatment is required as indicated in parts 301, 318, and 319 of this chapter, on a permit, or by an inspector.

(1) Treatment schedules provided in this part must be followed to neutralize pests.

(2) More information about treatment schedules is contained in the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Treatment Manual, which is available on the Internet at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/online_manuals.html or by contacting the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Manuals Unit, 69 Thomas Johnson Drive, Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21702.

(3) Treatment requirements provided in this part must be followed to adequately administer treatment schedules.

(4) APHIS is not responsible for losses or damages incurred during treatment and recommends that a sample be treated first before deciding whether to treat the entire shipment.

(b) *Alpha grass and handicrafts (Stipa tenacissima, Ampelodesmos mauritanicus).* For treatment schedules, see § 305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation.

Pest	Treatment
<i>Harmolita</i> spp.	MB T304–a or MB T304–b.

(c) *Bags, bagging materials, and covers (used).* The treatment schedules for which administration instructions are not provided are in § 305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation, § 305.23 for steam sterilization (SS), and § 305.25 for dry heat (DH).

Used material	Pest	Treatment
Bags and bagging material or covers used to contain root crops.	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	MB T306–a.
Bags and bagging used for commodities grown in soil.	Potato cyst nematode	MB T502–1.
Bags and bagging material or covers used for cotton only.	<i>Pectinophora</i> spp.	MB T306–b.
Bags and bagging used for small grains	Downy mildews and <i>Physoderma</i> diseases of maize.	T503–1–2: Soak in water slightly below boiling (212 °F) for 1 hour; or SS T503–1–3; or DH T503–1–4.
Bags and bagging material or covers	Flag smut	DH T504–1–1 or SS T504–1–2.
Bagging from unroasted coffee beans	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	MB T306–c–1 or MB T306–c–2.
Covers used for commodities grown in soil.	Various	MB T306–d–1 or MB T306–d–2.
Covers used for small grains	Potato cyst nematode	MB T502–2.
Covers used for wheat	Downy mildews and <i>Physoderma</i> diseases of maize.	T503–2–2: Soak in water slightly below boiling (212 °F) for 1 hour; or SS T503–2–3; or DH T503–2–4.
	Flag smut	DH T504–2–1 or SS T504–2–2.

(d) *Broomcorn and broomcorn articles.* The treatment schedules for which administration instructions are not provided are in § 305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation and § 305.23 for steam sterilization (SS).

Pest	Treatment
Corn-related diseases (precautionary treatment).	T566–1 (broomcorn) and T566–2 (broomcorn articles): Completely submerge in hot water at 102 °F.
<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> , ticks, and saw flies.	MB T309–a or MB T309–b–1 or MB T309–b–2 or SS T309–c.